

## ORIGINAL RESEARCH

**TITLE** (Specific, Concise, Comprehensible to readers, Arial 18)First Author<sup>1</sup>, Second-Author<sup>2</sup>, Third-Author<sup>3\*</sup>, ...

(Full name without title, Arial 11 with superscript number to differentiate author affiliations, if they come from the same affiliation, the same superscript number is given. Put (\*) symbol for corresponding author)

**ABSTRACT** (sub-heading, Arial 12, Capital)

*(The English abstract for the Aksona Journal is written concisely and clearly with a number of words no more than 250 words which includes the scope of the research consisting of an introduction, objectives, methods, results and conclusions. Abstract is written using Arial font 11, space 1)*

**Introduction:** .....**Objective** : .....**Methods** : .....**Results** : .....**Conclusion:** .....

.....

**Keywords :** *(Keywords that represent the main discussion of the article, consisting of 3-5 words, written in alphabetical order, separated by commas and without point in the end of words)*

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1. Afiliation of the first author, City, Country
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(Content part is written using Arial font 11, space 1,15)

## **INTRODUCTION** (sub-heading, Arial 12, Capital)

Explaining the background, problems, importance of research, brief literature review that relates directly to research or previous findings that need to be developed, and ends with a paragraph of research purposes. The introduction contains a description of the explanation regarding the background of the problem raised in the article. The explanation is described in a clear and adequate narrative format and does not use sub-chapters. Include references (relevant literature or research results) used in each sentence as specified in the reference.

## **METHODS & MATERIALS**

Contains technical information of the study presented clearly to ensure that the work can be reproduced according to the details provided. Approaches or procedures of study together with data analysis methods must be presented. If the study uses a reagent, details of the supplier should be provided when appropriate. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference and only relevant modifications should be described. For epidemiology, details of setting, time and place should be provided. The method must be explained in detail and clearly, whether it is related to the explanation of the research design, location, time, population, sample, sampling method, research variables, data collection, data analysis and other methods related to the article.

## **RESULT**

Should be presented clearly and concisely and should contain no more than five figures and tables. Any information provided in tables and figures should not be repeated in the text, but the text should focus on the importance of the principal findings of the study.

## **DISCUSSION**

Discusses the results of the study to address the problem formulated, objectives and research hypotheses. Discussion be focused on the why and how of the research findings can happen and to extend to which the research findings can be applied to other relevant problems instead of extensively citing and discussing existing literature.

## **CONCLUSION**

Should be withdrawn on the basis of research findings, formulated concerns and research purposes, and presented in one paragraph without numerical form of expression. Explain your research contributions to science.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

(Can be written if needed) In this section a form of thanks can be written to the research contributors without writing a title.

## REFERENCES

References should be listed numerically in the text in the order of appearance in Harvard style. Abbreviations of journals should conform to those used in Medline. The use of citation managers (EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero) are not accepted. References should be written as the following:

<b>No</b>	<b>Reference Type</b>	<b>Structure</b>
1	Article within a journal (with 6 authors or more than 6 authors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restrepo MI, Reyes LF, Anzueto A. Complication of community-acquired pneumonia (including cardiac complications). <i>Semin Respir Crit Care Med</i>. 2016;37:897-904.</li> <li>Van der Hooft CS, Heeringa J, van Herpen G, Kors JA, Kingma JH, Stricker BH. Drug-induced atrial fibrillation. <i>J Am Coll Cardiol</i>. 2004;44:2117-24.</li> <li>Violi F, Carnevale R, Calvieri C, et al. Nox2 up-regulation is associated with an enhanced risk of atrial fibrillation in patients with pneumonia. <i>Thorax</i>. 2015;70:961-6.</li> </ul>
2	Article within a journal with no page numbers	Rohrmann S, Overvad K, Bueno-de-Mesquita HB, Jakobsen MU, Egeberg R, Tjønneland A, et al. Meat consumption and mortality - results from the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition. <i>BMC Medicine</i> . 2013;11:63.
3	Article within a journal by DOI	Slifka MK, Whitton JL. Clinical implications of dysregulated cytokine production. <i>Dig J Mol Med</i> . 2000; doi:10.1007/s801090000086.
4	Article within a journal supplement	Frumin AM, Nussbaum J, Esposito M. Functional asplenia: demonstration of splenic activity by bone marrow scan. <i>Blood</i> 1979;59 Suppl 1:26-32.
5	Book chapter, or an article within a book	Wyllie AH, Kerr JFR, Currie AR. Cell death: the significance of apoptosis. In: Bourne GH, Danielli JF, Jeon KW, editors. <i>International review of cytology</i> . London: Academic; 1980. p. 251-306.
6	Complete book, authored	Blenkinsopp A, Paxton P. Symptoms in the pharmacy: a guide to the management of common illness. 3rd ed. Oxford: Blackwell Science; 1998.
7	University site	Doe, J. Title of preprint. <a href="http://www.uni-heidelberg.de/mydata.html">http://www.uni-heidelberg.de/mydata.html</a> (1999). Accessed 25 Dec 1999.
8	Organization site	ISSN International Centre. The ISSN register. <a href="http://www.issn.org">http://www.issn.org</a> (2006). Accessed 20 Feb 2007.